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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/927,822	08/10/2001	Christian L. Kuiawa	18133-102	6244

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EXAMINER

PITARO, RYAN F

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2174

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/10/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/927,822	KUIAWA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ryan F. Pitaro	2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 January 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-18 and 22-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-18 and 22-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Response to Amendment

1. This action is responsive to Amendment E filed, 1/10/2007. Claims 2-18 are pending in this application. Claims 22-24 have been added as new.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
3. Claims 2-3, 10-11, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson et al ("Anderson", US 5,961,604) in view of McIntyre et al ("McIntyre", US 6,299,538) and in view of Richardson ("Richardson", US 6,271,845).

As per claim 2, Anderson teaches a system coupled to a plurality of uninterruptible power supply (UPS) devices, which are being monitored by the system, the system including a display, a method of monitoring diagnosed states of the devices comprising: displaying a monitoring icon with a normal indication if each operating characteristic, of the UPS devices being monitored by the system is diagnosed to be in a normal state (Figure 7 item 220, OK); and displaying the monitoring icon with an abnormal indication if at least one of the UPS operating characteristics being monitored by the system is diagnosed to be in an abnormal state (Figure 7 item 220, Alarm).

Anderson does not distinctly teach an icon. However, McIntyre teaches an icon

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reflecting the status (Column 15 line 40 – Column 16 line 2). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the teaching of status icons of McIntyre with the system of Anderson. Motivation to do so would have been to visually depict the problem by looking at the icon. Anderson-McIntyre fails to distinctly point out a single monitoring icon for a plurality of devices. However, Richardson teaches a single monitoring icon for a plurality of devices (Column 4 lines 20-46, Column 10 lines 44-60). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the teaching of Richardson with the system of Anderson-McIntyre. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a simple way to monitor the health of a group of devices.

As per claim 3, Anderson-McIntyre-Richardson teaches the method further comprising: diagnosing the abnormal state of the at least one UPS device as one of multiple levels of abnormal states (McIntyre, Column 15 line 40 – Column 16 line 2); associating each level of abnormal state with a different abnormal indication (McIntyre, Column 15 line 40 – Column 16 line 2); and displaying the monitoring icon with the abnormal indication associated with the diagnosed level of abnormal state of the UPS device (McIntyre, Column 15 line 40 – Column 16 line 2).

Independent claims 10 and 17 are similar in scope to independent claim 2, and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 11 is similar in scope to claims 3, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

4. Claims 4-9,12-16, and 18,22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson et al ("Anderson", US 5,961,604) in view of McIntyre et al ("McIntyre", US 6,299,538) and in view of Richardson ("Richardson", US 6,271,845) and further in view of Chin et al. ("Chin" US 6,456,306).

As per claim 4, Anderson-McIntyre-Richardson fails to teach prioritizing abnormal states. However, Chin teaches the method further comprising: prioritizing the multiple levels of the abnormal states; and displaying the monitoring icon with the abnormal indication associated with a first level of higher priority when a first UPS device of the UPS devices is at the first level of priority and a second UPS device of the UPS devices is at a second level of priority lower than the first level (Column 6, lines 46-64, Figure 6). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the teaching of a priority status of Chin with the system of Anderson-McIntyre-Richardson. Motivation to do so would have been to detect the severity of a problem with just a glance.

As per claim 5, the method of Anderson-McIntyre-Richardson-Chin teaches the method as recited in claim 4, further comprising: opening a dialog window when the monitoring icon is selected (Chin, Column 6 lines 47-64) and displaying in the dialog window a list of at least a portion of the UPS devices being monitored and corresponding states of at least some of the UPS devices on the list (Chin, Fig.6).

As per claim 6, the method of Anderson-McIntyre-Richardson-Chin teaches the method as recited in claim 5, further comprising: receiving an input selecting a UPS

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device from the list (Chin, col.6, lines 55-58), displaying a menu upon selection of a UPS device from the list, the menu comprising at least one UPS management function; receiving an input selecting a UPS management function from the menu; and causing the UPS management function to be performed on the selected UPS device (Chin, Column 8, lines 55-67; menu is only operable after selecting a device from the list).

As per claim 7, the method of Anderson-McIntyre-Richardson-Chin teaches the method as recited in claim 6, further comprising: opening a status window; and displaying in the status window at least one event associated with the state of a UPS device when the UPS device is selected from the list of UPS devices (Chin, Column 6, lines 55-64, Anderson Figure 7).

As per claim 8, the method of Anderson-McIntyre-Richardson-Chin teach the method as recited in claim 7, further comprising: displaying a selectable analysis icon (Chin, Fig.8, section 870-ANALYZE icon); and displaying a power event analysis of a UPS device selected from the list of UPS devices when a power event analysis icon is selected (Anderson, Figure 7, item 222).

As per claim 9, the method of Anderson-McIntyre-Richardson-Chin teach the method as recited in claim 8, further comprising: displaying a selectable analysis icon (Chin, Fig.8, section 870-ANALYZE icon and displaying a voltage analysis of a UPS device selected from the list of UPS devices when the voltage analysis icon is selected (Anderson, Figure 7, item 222).

Claim 12 is similar in scope to claims 4, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

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Claim 13 is similar in scope to claim 5, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 14 is similar in scope to claim 7, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 15-16 are similar in scope to claims 8-9 respectively, and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As per claim 18, the method of Anderson-McIntyre-Richardson-Chin teach the system of claim 16 further comprising means for diagnosing the state of a UPS device operably coupled to the system (Anderson, Figure 7).

Claims 22-24 are individually similar in scope to that of claim 5 and are therefore rejected under similar rationale with the exception of displaying an icon in the system tray. However, OFFICIAL NOTICE is taken that displaying icons in the system tray is notoriously well known in the art since this is the purpose of the system tray. Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the current teaching with the method of Anderson-McIntyre-Richardson-Chin. Motivation to do so would have been to provide notification to a user even when the user is not operating in the window of the application.

Response to Arguments

The Applicant argues that each of the plurality of devices are being monitored and there is not a single monitoring icon to reflect all of the devices present in the prior art of record. However, the Examiner's reasoning for selecting Richardson as a third reference was to specifically point out the advantages of Richardson's group icon. Like Richardson there are many icons depicted in Anderson and McIntyre thus the need for this group icon for at the least the reason to reduce clutter. As read in the first cited portion of Richardson multiple icons that make up an icon group, which are represented by group view icons. While it is true that each icon in this group has its own health status indicator a group icon will display in one icon an overall status that corresponds to the status of the individual icons, which cannot be seen unless a user expands the group. An example of this can be seen in Richardson, Column 9 lines 60-65. Each device is monitored and the status of each one is conveyed through a single monitoring icon.

As for the devices in Richardson not being UPS devices, this is the reason for an art combination under 103. There is a need to combine these icons into a group represented by a single icon to reduce clutter as mentioned above. While this claim limitation of "representing a plurality of UPSs using a single icon" is not distinctly stated in one particular reference, Applicants must look at the combination of references as a whole, not individually.

It has been noted that the factual assertion set forth under OFFICIAL NOTICE has not been contested.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ryan F. Pitaro whose telephone number is 571-272-4071. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00am - 4:30pm Mondays through Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on 571-272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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